Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

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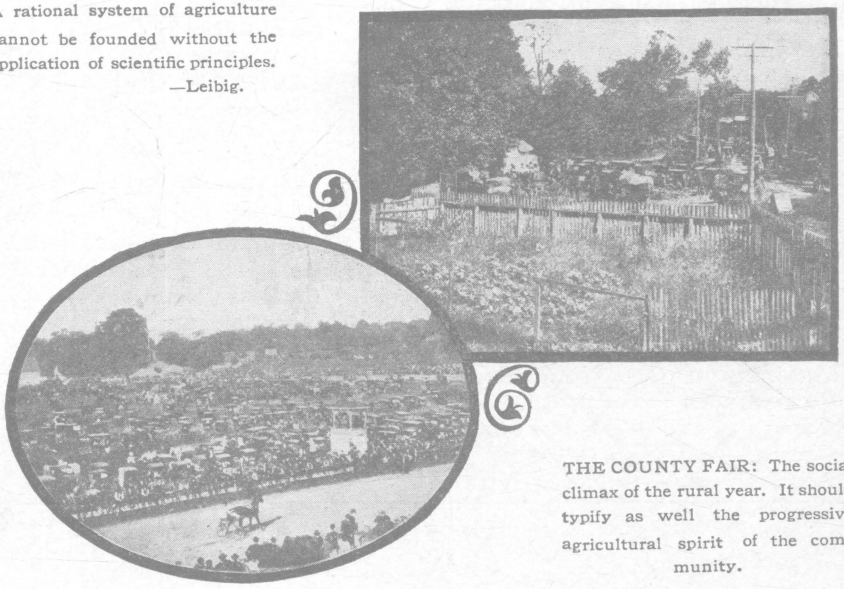
ILLUSTRATIVE EXHIBITS AT STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS

BY L. H. GODDARD AND W. A. LLOYD

A rational system of agriculture cannot be founded without the application of scientific principles.
—Leibig.



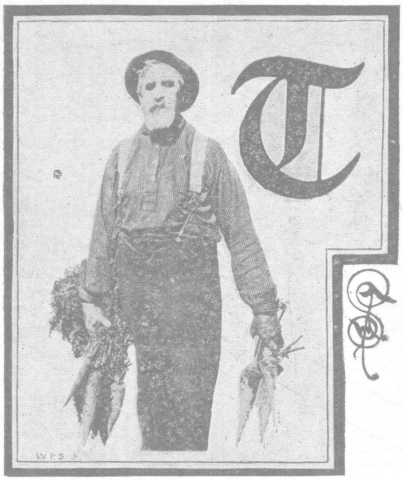
THE COUNTY FAIR: The social climax of the rural year. It should typify as well the progressive agricultural spirit of the community.

FAIRS TO BE VISITED IN 1910

Exhibit will be open to the public on Wednesday and Thursday and until noon Friday of each week.

COUNTY	TOWN	WEEK OF
Allen	Lima	September 5-10
Ashtabula	Jefferson	August 15-20
Athens	Athens	September 26-October 1
Auglaize	Wapakoneta	August 29-September 3
Belmont	St. Clairsville	September 19-24
Champaign	Urbana	August 22-27
Franklin	Ohio State Fair	September 5-10
Coshocton	Coshocton	October 10-15
Greene	Xenia	August 8-13
Guernsey	Washington	September 26-October 1
Hamilton	Carthage	August 15-20
Hancock	Findlay	September 12-17
Hardin	Kenton	August 22-27
Harrison	Cadiz	October 3-8
Lorain	Wellington	August 22-27
Lucas	Toledo	September 12-17
Marion	Marion	September 26-October 1
Medina	Medina	August 29-September 3
Mercer	Celina	August 15-20
Miami	Troy	September 19-24
Morrow	Mt. Gilead	October 3-8
Muskingum	Zanesville	September 12-17
Putnam	Ottawa	October 3-8
Scioto	Portsmouth	August 29-September 3
Seneca	Tiffin	September 5-10
Washington	Marietta	September 19-24

ILLUSTRATIVE EXHIBITS AT STATE AND COUNTY FAIRS



THE first agricultural fair in America was held at Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, in the year 1810. Elkana Watson, a retired merchant from Albany, New York, instituted the fair and kept it going for a number of years. In 1815 Mr. Watson returned to Albany and organized the Albany Agricultural Society. In 1819 through his influence the New York legislature appropriated $10,000 for promoting agriculture, and this appropriation was renewed annually for six years. In 1837 the State Agricultural Society was organized. The other states very rapidly followed the leadership of New York in the organization of Departments of Agriculture and Agricultural Societies.

The first bill to organize a State Board of Agriculture in Ohio was introduced by Hon. Almer Hegler, of Fayette County, in 1838. The Board was finally organized in 1844 and the first State Fair was held at Cincinnati in 1850. For a number of years the fair was rotated among different cities in the state: Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Newark, Sandusky, Zanesville, Toledo, Springfield and Mansfield each having one or more exhibitions. In 1874 it was located permanently at Columbus.

The early fairs were primarily agricultural, with an incidental commercial aspect. In the years following the Civil War many of the fairs became largely amusement aggregations with agriculture an incident or in some cases only a name. With the birth of the Agricultural College and Experiment Station there began a change in the character of the County Fair. The indirect influence of these institutions was first felt through the increased interest, stimulated by them, in improved livestock and better farm products. From this time the fairs began to return rather slowly to their original purpose. Some of the Colleges and Stations early saw an opportunity for educational and demonstrational exhibits at the fairs. As early as 1877 the Ohio College of Agriculture made exhibits at the State Fair. Soon after the organization of the Ohio Experiment Station in 1882 this work was taken up by it and has been continued almost every year since.

THE EARLY EXHIBITS OF THE EXPERIMENT STATION

The first exhibit made by the Experiment Station was at the Cotton States Exposition at New Orleans in 1883. This consisted of a collection of grains and grasses. The Station was represented at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 by an exhibit in connection with the Office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture. It was also represented at the Paris Exposition in 1900 in a similar manner.

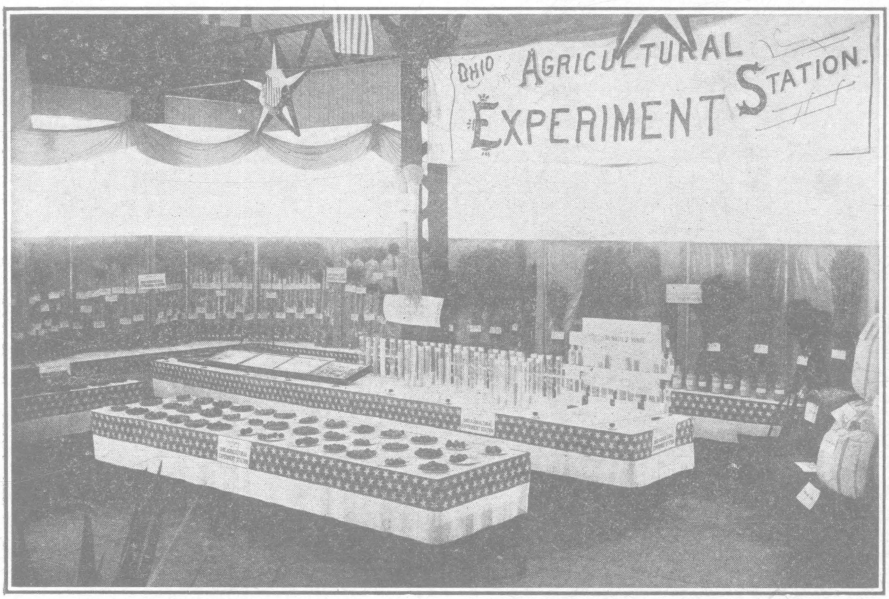
The early exhibits at the Ohio State Fair consisted of samples of grain in the straw and in glass jars, with a small variety display of potatoes. The first time the Station made an exhibit at a county fair was at Wooster on September 22 and 23, 1891, after it had been decided to remove the Station to Wayne County. The exhibit was made under a tent about 12 by 20 feet in size. The same exhibit was made at a street fair at Doylestown on September 29th and 30th of the same year. An exhibit of much the same character was made at Orrville, October 11, 1893. With the growth of the Station and the addition of new Departments, the exhibit was somewhat enlarged, though it kept the same general character until 1905.

COUNTY EXHIBITS

The first visit to a county other than the one in which the Station is located was made when the exhibit was taken to the Stark County Fair at Canton, September, 1897. This was repeated in 1898. An exhibit was made at the Wayne County Fair in 1899 and again in 1902. Each year since that time until 1908 the Station has been represented in some way at the local fair. In 1909 it was decided that since the citizens of Wayne County had in the Station itself a permanent exhibit much more comprehensive in character than any that could be made at a county fair, and that, inasmuch as a most cordial invitation is always extended to any who care to visit the offices or fields of the Station, a greater duty to make county fair exhibits exists towards the counties which are more remote from the Station and whose access to it is not so easy. The Station made a small exhibit at the Preble County Fair at Eaton in 1904.

Beginning with 1905 the general policy of making exhibits at the county fairs was inaugurated. To help in paying transportation charges and other expenses incidental to moving and installing exhibits, $30 was charged each agricultural society securing the exhibit. In this year the Station made exhibits at seven fairs, located in the counties of Summit, Cuyahoga, Fulton, Wood, Franklin, Clinton and Hamilton. The display was now somewhat enlarged. Features

showing the losses from waste of manure and gain from the application of fertilizers and manure under different methods of treatment were added. The illustration given below shows the exhibit as displayed at the Hamilton County Fair at Oakley in August, 1905. It illustrates fairly well the character and extent of the exhibits up to and including 1907. In 1906 the exhibit was further enlarged and was sent out under special shipping arrangements. Nine fairs were visited this year: the State, Preble, Richland, Geauga, Trumbull, Meigs, Putnam, Fairfield and Huron counties. In 1907 seven fairs were visited. Besides the State Fair an exhibit was made in Geauga, Trumbull, Richland, Putnam, Mercer and Huron counties.



The exhibit at the Hamilton County Fair (Oakley) 1905.

THE WORK SYSTEMATIZED

In 1908 the exhibit was considerably enlarged and made representative of the entire work of the Station. Eight counties were visited: Mercer, Darke, Franklin (State), Trumbull, Shelby, Butler, Stark and Wyandot.

Up to and including 1908 the matter of assignment of fairs to which the exhibit was to be sent had been governed entirely by priority of application. This had resulted in some counties receiving the exhibit year after year, while others failed to secure it at all because of delayed applications. It had also caused very long trips between fairs, and consequently the railroad transportation had

become a serious problem. Indeed, in 1907 in two cases the car containing the exhibit failed to arrive in time for it to be installed at the fair To reach the eight fairs visited in 1908, it was necessary to cross and recross the state five times, the total distance traveled being more than 1600 miles. Moreover, applications for the exhibit were coming in from all parts of the state. Some system was therefore necessary to avoid similar if not greater difficulties in future years. To accomplish this end the Experiment Station proposed to the Fair Manager's Association a plan of cooperation in the matter of making assignments of fairs to which the exhibit should be sent. This plan was agreed to by the Association and a committee was appointed which took up the consideration of the applications for the exhibit for 1909. It was first decided by the committee that in selecting the fairs, no county should be included to which an exhibit had been sent in previous years.

To the earnestness and enthusiasm of this committee is largely due the increased appropriation made by the legislature for fair exhibit purposes, which appropriation made it possible to send out two exhibits in 1909. The saving in car mileage that came as a result of the work of this committee is clearly shown by a comparison of the mileage of the last two years.

In 1908, fairs visited 8, miles traveled 1604, miles per fair 200.

In 1909, fairs visited 20, miles traveled 2108, miles per fair 105.

Every detail of the route to be covered in 1909, and to a large extent in 1908, was worked out with the railroads months in advance, and every facility for the prompt handling of the cars containing the exhibit was made available by them. But for this kindness on their part disappointments by failure to arrive in time for installation of the exhibit, as in 1907, would probably have arisen in 1908.

Another matter, which had caused serious embarrassment in previous years, was the inadequacy of the space available for the exhibit at some of the fairs. Insufficient table room and wall space to properly display the exhibit, poor light and bad location on the fair grounds, had in many cases tended very greatly to lessen the influence of the exhibit. To overcome the inconvenience caused by this lack of systematic arrangement, every fair to which the exhibit was sent in 1908 was visited in advance by a representative of the Station and definite space arranged for. In arranging for the fairs to be covered in 1909, in connection with this advance work, a formal Memorandum of Understanding was signed with each Agricultural Society, in which was stated just what was expected of the Society and what would be done by the Experiment Station.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY EXHIBITS

The exhibits as sent out by the Station are purely illustrative in character. No competitive entries are made; no attempt is made to show fine products. The idea back of every feature of the exhibit is to show the result of an experiment. Only well established truths are shown; in most cases the average result of several years' work is given. Moreover, it is not such a display as can be seen profitably at a hasty glance. While each feature is so arranged as to make it a graphic presentation of some great truth, its chief value is in the many questions it suggests. The enthusiastic reception accorded the exhibit by farmers everywhere is one of the most encouraging signs of agricultural development.

These fellows help solve the problem of soil fertility on a well managed farm.

SOIL FERTILITY

The problem of restoration and conservation of soil fertility is one that arouses most intense interest and is of fundamental importance. It applies alike to the rich, fertile plains of the West, the thinner, more refractory soil of the Northeast and the steep, non-glaciated hillsides of the Southeast. Decreased yield, failure of clover, and barren hillsides have all sounded the alarm of soil depletion. It was not strange, therefore, that around the exhibit of the Department of Soils there was always to be found a group of interested men.

This exhibit told in a graphic way the increased yield from application of manure under different methods of treatment in a three-year rotation of corn, wheat and clover. Average results of twelve years' work were shown. This was done by means of a number of imitation bales of hay and sacks of corn and wheat so arranged as to show the exact amount of increase from manured plots over unfertilized plots. Results from the use of a complete commercial fertilizer, open yard manure, stall manure and stall manure treated with forty pounds acid phosphate per ton of manure, were shown. Large

cards giving complete details of the results of the experiment and the net value per acre of the increase in each case were so arranged as to make the experiment easily understood. A large banner with the legend "Will You Sell Manure at $5.00 per Ton?" was very successful in attracting attention to this exhibit. It was shown by this illustration that results in excess of this amount have been obtained at the Station farm.

VALUE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF MANURE

In close proximity to the above exhibit was that of the Department of Chemistry. In this was shown the fertilizing value of manure from the various farm animals. This was done by means of a number of glass tubes in which were the proportionate amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained in the manure of the horse, cow, sheep and hog. In a similar way was shown the amount of lime, phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen removed by an average yield of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, timothy hay, soybeans and clover.

FARM CROP EXHIBIT

In the exhibit of the Department of Agronomy there were shown sixty varieties of wheat and oats in the straw; samples of rye, emmer, barley and winter oats; a number of varieties of millet; the native American grasses—timothy, red top, blue grass and orchard grass, and the foreign grasses—rye grass, tall oat grass, brome grass and meadow fescue. There were also a number of the common legumes, including red, alsike and mammoth clover, alfalfa, soybeans, cowpeas, lupines, beggar weed, etc. The effect of early and late, and thick and thin seeding of oats and the average yield of twenty varieties of this crop were shown.

The corn breeding work was illustrated by showing several years' results with individual ears in ear-to-the-row work; one end of a rack showing by means of the height of the corn in glass tubes the yield of individual ears in the first year of the ear-to-the-row work, while in the other end was shown the results of crossing high-yielding ears, of inbreeding and of crossing low-yielding ears in multiplying plots. This department also had a number of interesting bromide enlargements of photographs showing alfalfa breeding work.

The effect of manure and fertilizer on farm crops is shown in this exhibit.

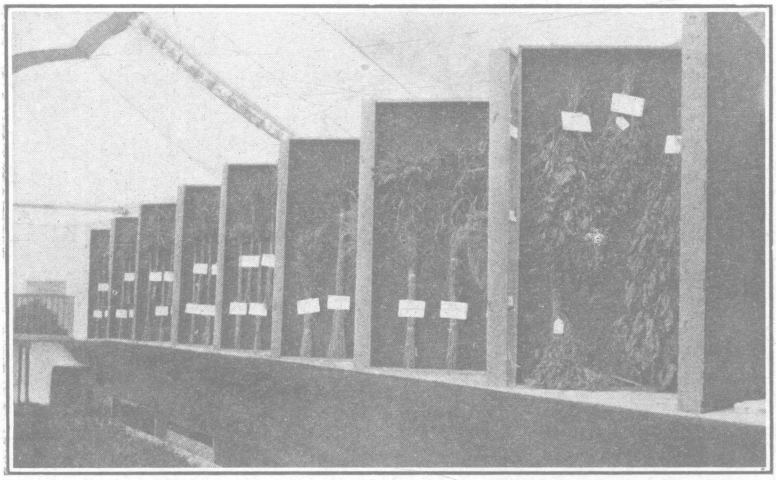
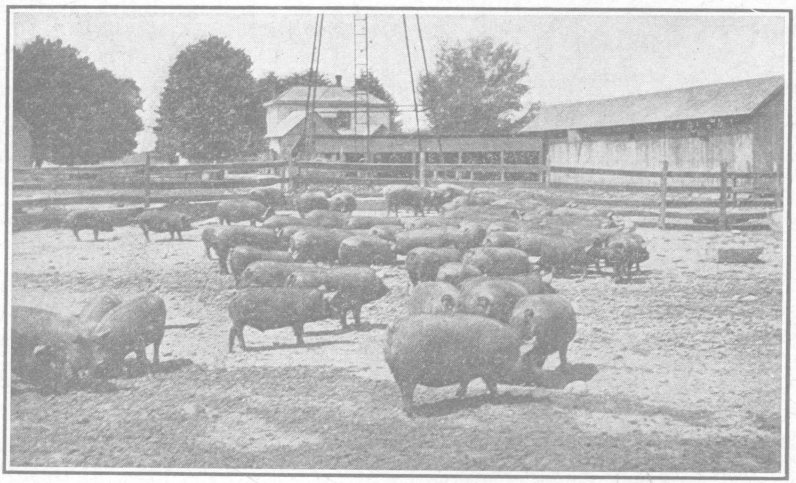


Exhibit showing varieties of wheat, oats, alfalfa, cowpeas, soybeans, etc.

A few bad weeds shown by the Department of Botany.

EEDS have been described as "plants out of place", and there are a large number of such plants which have long been considered as out of place on well-kept farms. The number of these seems to be constantly receiving additions from one source or another, so that the vigilant farmer must be ever on the aggressive in the long-continued warfare against these meddlesome enemies. Not only does weed growth bespeak untidiness in husbandry, but it also consumes moisture and plant food which is needed by the more valuable plants. For these reasons the large display of pressed and mounted weeds shown by the Department of Botany was always a source of much interest. The broad leaf, the buckhorn, and the bracted plantain, the ox-eye daisy, wild carrot, yarrow, horse nettle, Canada thistle, mustard and many other dangerous weeds were shown. The Weed Manual describing the weeds and giving methods of combating them was much in demand. There were also exhibits showing plant diseases:—wheat scab, anthracnose, early and late potato blight, etc. At some fairs quite a large number of weeds were brought in by the farmers for identification. In many cases these could be found among the specimens shown; in others they were identified by some of the attendants, while in still other cases specimens were sent to the Experiment Station, by which the identification was made and sent to the inquirer. The intense interest everywhere manifested by the boys and girls in this exhibit, and in the butterflies, moths, bugs and insects of the Department of Entomology, indicates the readiness and willingness, so far as the children are concerned, to learn something of the common, everyday things of farm life.

Another feature of the work of the Department of Botany was an exhibit showing some of the more common adulterants of clover and grass seeds. While the United States Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural College, or the Experiment Station will gladly make purity tests of any of the farm seeds, it is advisable for the farmer to know for himself the more common adulterants. Beneath magnifying glasses were shown the dodder with the alfalfa seed, the plantain in the clover, and many others that the intelligent observer would afterwards recognize should they occur in commercial seed.

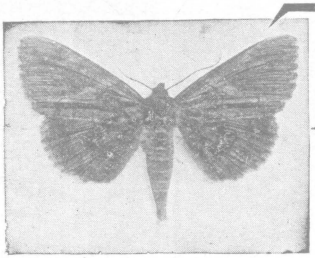


A bunch of money-makers.

ECONOMICAL FEEDING OF LIVE STOCK

Except in a very limited area of the state, livestock is an important factor in the farm equation. The intelligent use of feeds in a way to make the greatest and most economical gains will go a long way in putting the balance on the right side of the farm ledger. Among the features of the display of the Department of Animal Husbandry was an exhibit showing the value of corn in comparison with oats as a feed for horses doing regular daily work. This was shown by means of representative daily rations of corn and oats with mixed hay. In the experiment illustrated, one horse of each team in the test was fed a corn and one an oat ration, careful observations being made of each horse as to weight, spirit, endurance, etc. Rations for fattening range lambs were likewise shown. There was also an exhibit showing the value of silage in comparison with grain for dairy rations. One ration consisted of corn silage and clover hay with a small amount of grain; in the other the silage was displaced by corn meal, bran and oil meal. The amount of butter produced by one dollar's worth of these rations was illustrated by means of a representative exhibit showing the respective amounts of butter for the two rations. There was also an illustration of a pig-feeding experiment, showing the comparative value of corn, corn and middlings, corn and tankage and corn and skim milk as a ration for fattening swine. The value of these rations was exhibited so as to show the amount of each of the above feeds used for one day's feeding and the necessary amount for one pound gain. The daily gain per pig was shown by proportionate amounts of bacon.


Butter produced from 1 dollar's worth of feed
8.9 lbs.
Oil meal 2 lbs.
Bran 2 lbs.
Mixed Hay 6.8 lbs.
58 lbs. Mixed Silage
Butter produced from 1 dollar's worth of feed
5.28 lbs.
Oil meal 2.5 lbs.
Corn meal 5 lbs.
Bran 6 lbs.
Mixed Hay 6.4 lbs.
Stover 4.7 lbs.
SILAGE vs. GRAIN
FOR DAIRY COWS



THERE has arisen a host of insect and fungous enemies to hinder and destroy every plant, every grass and grain and fruit and flower that man has subjugated and improved and made to minister to his sense of the useful and beautiful. The slaughter of the birds that once held these pests in check has left science to find artifical means of combating them. Not all insects, however, are harmful. In the exhibit of the Department of Entomology many specimens of both the beneficial and the injurious were shown. Not only were there beautiful mounted specimens of the adult insects, but also the life history of many of them was illustrated: the caterpillar, the chrysalis and the pupa in all stages of development. There were also exhibits showing the effect of the various scab and fungous diseases on fruit and forest trees; samples of various spray mixtures with the directions for application; the different nozzles used in spraying; a number of photographs illustrating the work in orchard, field and garden; small microscopes beneath which were mounted a number of common insects, and a large map of Ohio showing distribution of wheat joint worm in 1908 and 1909. A number of the best books on the subject, suitable for popular use, were available at all times for examination.

FORESTRY EXHIBIT

Ohio contains much land that nature probably intended should remain in perpetual forest. Much of the original growth was wasted, and nature's attempt to reforest has been arrested. Bleak and barren fields, gullied and washed hillsides, stand as witnesses of the fearful punishment that is exacted for this misappropriation of the gifts of the Creator. In every part of the state the available supply of timber for building material, for fuel and for posts is rapidly diminishing. To supply these farm wants and the increasing demands for railway cross-ties, telephone, telegraph and traction line poles, and to provide lumber for the future, makes the subject of forestry one of great practical and economic interest throughout the state.

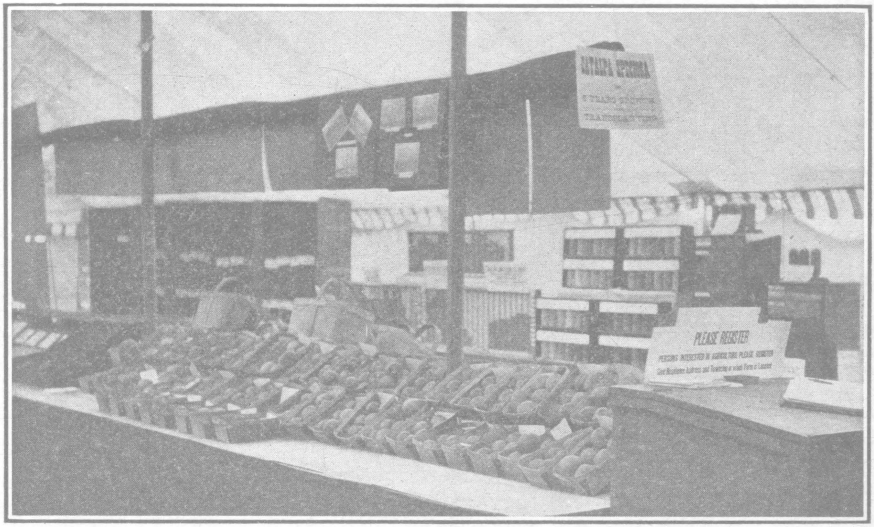
The Forestry Department was represented by sections of catalpa trees showing total growth on one-eighth of an acre in nine years. There was also shown an entire catalpa tree nine years old, 36 ft. high and 16 inches in circumference. The effect of weed trees in the forest was shown by a block from a worthless beech with cross-sections from each tree of the scanty and comparatively valueless growth

Showing representative baskets of sprayed and unsprayed fruit from a cooperative orchard in Washington County.

found under its shade, in comparison with cross-sections from each tree growing on the same area immediately adjoining. Bromide enlargements of photographs showing forest conditions formed an interesting part of the display of this Department.

EXHIBIT SHOWING EFFECT OF SPRAYING

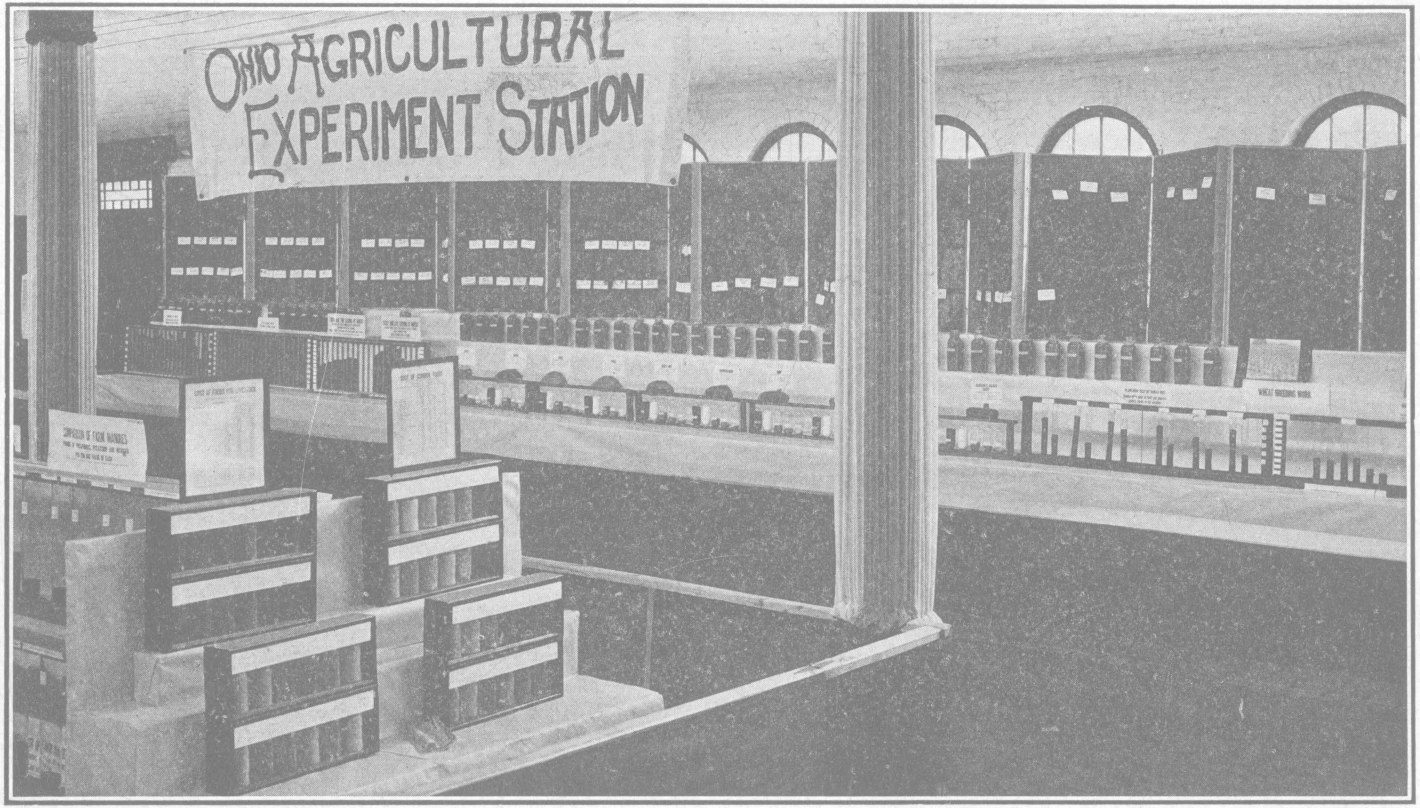
Some of the most valuable work of the Station is done in cooperation with farmers throughout the state. An illustration of this work was furnished by the Department of Horticulture. In the spring of 1909 this Department took charge of three orchards in Washington county which for a number of years had failed to produce profitable crops. This is a part of the state which had once grown beautiful fruit. The Station effectively sprayed these orchards throughout the season. The entire products of sprayed and unsprayed trees were shown and the striking differences both in quantity and quality of the sprayed and unsprayed fruit were such as to awaken much interest in scientific spraying of fruit trees.



The variety display of apples.

The variety display of apples and potatoes varied somewhat at the different fairs. It excited much favorable comment and was frequently the means of identifying some specimen brought in by a grower. Much interest was also manifested in the exhibit showing the relative value of different fertilizers with potatoes; also in the plant breeding work showing the results obtained from using seed potatoes from high-yielding hills.

Exhibits of the Departments of Soils and Chemistry at the State Fair.



A part of the exhibits of the Departments of Agronomy and Nutrition at the State Fair.

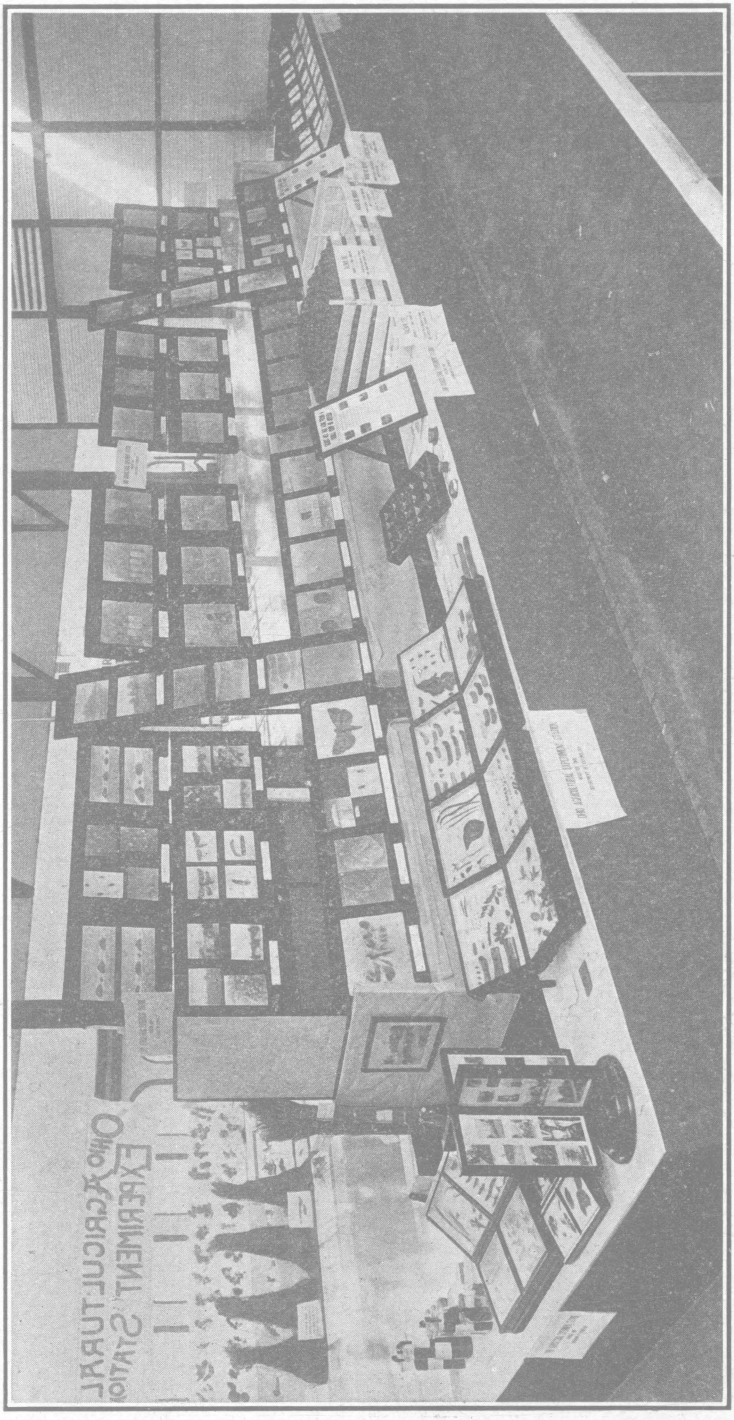
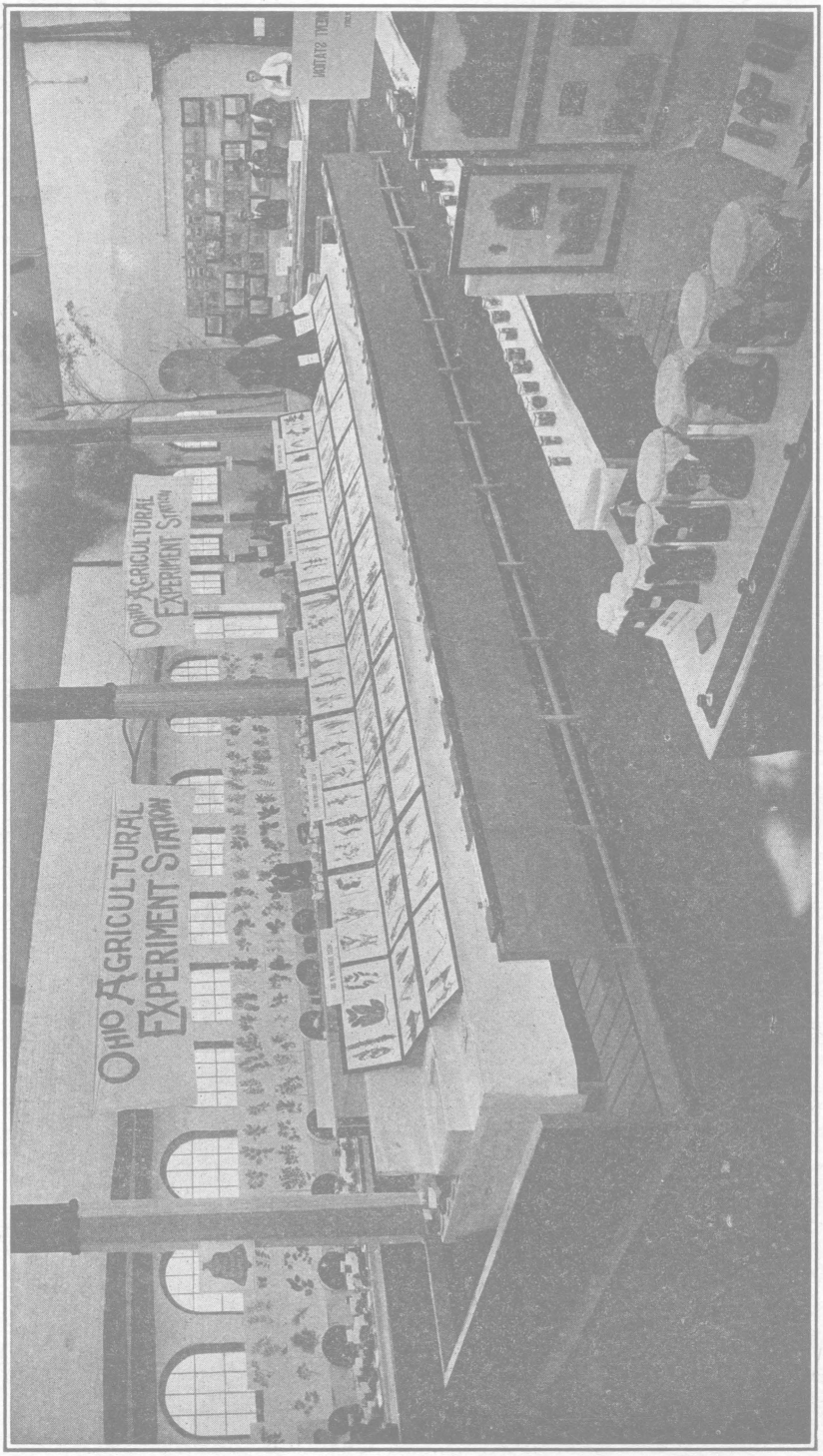
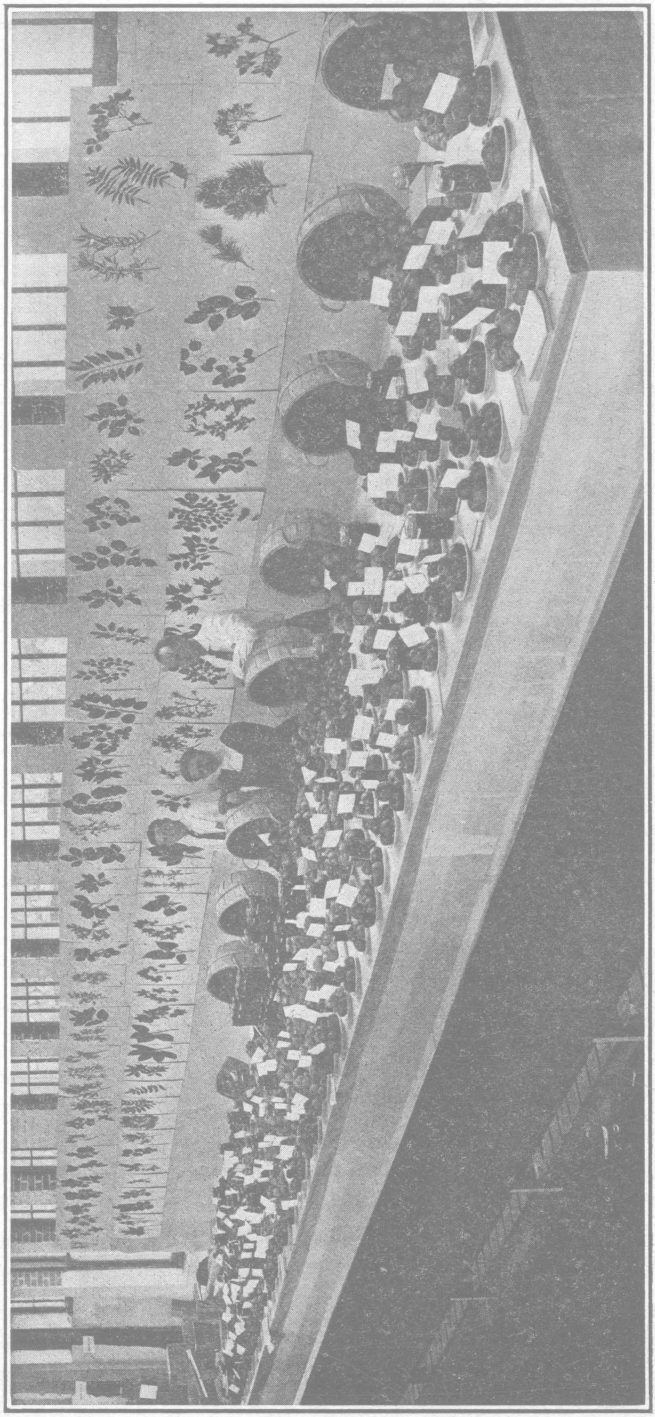


Exhibit of the Department of Entomology at the State Fair.



The Department of Botany at the State Fair.



A part of the exhibits of the Departments of Horticulture and Forestry at the State Fair.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOODS

The exhibit of the Department of Nutrition consisted of representative samples of some of the common foods for both human and animal consumption. The high cost and low nutritive value of some of the common breakfast foods as well as of a number of the commercial stock foods was very effectively shown.

THE STATE FAIR EXHIBIT

The exhibit at the State Fair was of the same general character as those at the county fairs. Some new features were added, though in the main they were amplifications of those made at the county fairs. In addition to the car containing Exhibit No. 2, which was sent to Columbus from the Fayette County Fair, another car was sent from the Station direct. In all there was used more than ten tons of exhibit material. This was installed in the west half of the East Central Building, the new quarters which had been assigned to the Experiment Station by the State Board of Agriculture—the area used for the exhibit measuring seventy by one hundred feet.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

A few special features of the exhibit at the State Fair not heretofore described under county exhibits, were as follows:

By the Department of Forestry, an exhibition of fence posts made from the various kinds of timber commonly used for this purpose. The posts used in this display had seen actual service and the comparative durability was very effectively shown.

The Department of Chemistry made an exhibit showing the effect of lime on soil humus and formation of available nitrogen (nitrates) and the comparative effects on soil humus of equal amounts of lime (2000 lbs.) applied in the form of burned lime and limestone. The several amounts of humus were represented by jars containing organic matter, and the amounts of the nitrates by small tubes on the sides of the jars.

In another exhibit by this department there was shown the pounds of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and lime in some Ohio soils, as peat soil, black clay loam, red clay loam, Miami clay loam and Miami silt loam. Samples of the soil were displayed in trays properly labeled. The amount and constituents of each soil were represented by different colored materials placed in tubes, using one for each sample of soil.

The Department of Agronomy showed the results of a number of tests with winter wheat, yields of best and poorest individuals, and later results from the best plants as tested in comparison with the original varieties upon tenth-acre plots. There were a number of photographs showing variation, manner of growth,

stiffness of straw, etc., in pure lines of wheat. The effect of thick and thin plantings of corn was shown by sample hills with four years' average yield. A special exhibit showing samples of flour, mill products and loaves of bread from ten varieties of winter wheat was particularly interesting and instructive. There were a number of photos showing varieties and strains of alfalfa descended from single plants, which showed variation as to hardiness, proportion of leaves, manner of growth, etc., also of plants showing effect of inoculation.

The Department of Animal Husbandry made, as it did in 1908, an exhibit of live hogs illustrating a feeding experiment. Two of each of five lots of hogs were shown. The rations tested were as follows:

Lot 1. Cornmeal 1 part, skim milk, approximately 3 parts by weight, in dry lot.

Lot 2. Cornmeal 4 parts, soybean meal, 1 part by weight, in dry lot.

Lot 3. Cornmeal alone, in dry lot.

Lot 4. Cornmeal on mixed pasture (chiefly timothy and bluegrass).

Lot 5. Cornmeal on clover pasture.

Banners were displayed describing the exhibit and cards were distributed giving full details as to the results.

DAILY LECTURES

A lecture room equipped with rostrum and chairs had been provided by the State Board of Agriculture, and during the fair a number of lectures were given by members of the faculty of the College of Agriculture and of the staff of the Experiment Station. This is a feature which, with proper advertising and announcement on the grounds during the fair, is capable of much profitable development.

EXPLANATION OF THE EXHIBIT AT THE COUNTY FAIRS

The following gentlemen, members of the force of Farmers' Institute Speakers or prominent in agricultural work in the state, were secured by the Station to assist in the explanation of the exhibit: Mr. Cary W. Montgomery, of Newark, Mr. Horatio Markley, of Mt. Gilead, Mr. J. S. Brigham, of Bowling Green, Mr. Jno. T. Brown, of Mechanicsburg, Mr. C. R. Wagner, of Arlington and Mr. C. W. Waid, of New Carlisle. Several members of the scientific staff of the Station, including Director C. E. Thorne, were present for a short time at some of the fairs. No attempt was made by those accompanying the exhibit to give general advice concerning farm problems except so far as they were covered by results of actual ex-

periment work conducted at the Station. Many questions were referred direct to the heads of Departments for specific reply by letter. This has been found to be a good method of bringing the farmers into closer relation with the Station.

A member of the staff of the Experiment Station was in charge of the exhibits at each county fair, as follows:

Mr. G. T. Abbott—Greene, Clark, Hardin, Auglaize, Defiance and Brown.

Mr. M. O. Bugby—Erie, Sandusky and Wood.

Mr. W. M. Cook—Montgomery and Logan.

Mr. W. A. Lloyd—Pike, Ross, Fayette, Van Wert, Knox, Warren Coshocton and Tuscarawas.

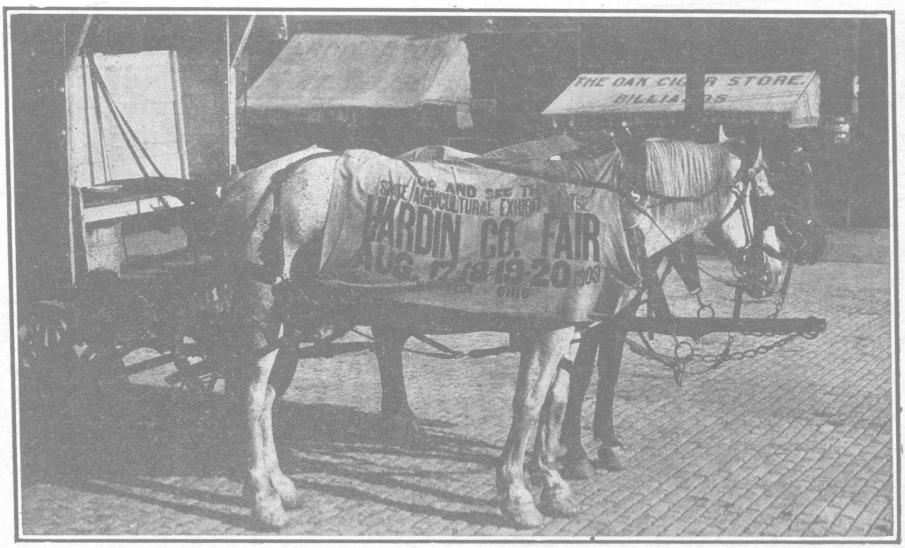
Exhibit No. 1 was accompanied throughout the season by Mr. H. C. Lewis, of Zanesville, as advance agent and Exhibit No. 2 by Mr. H. M. Dixon, of the Experiment Station, in the same capacity.

Almost uniform success attended the exhibits throughout the season. This success was largely attributable to the following causes:

1. The preparedness, uniform courtesy and readiness to assist, everywhere manifested by fair officials.

2. The splendid service given by railroads.

3. The excellent work done by the various gentlemen who assisted in the explanation of the exhibit.



Persistent Advertising helps much in making the exhibit a success.

4. The generous and friendly attitude of the rural press, which was manifest both previous to and during the progress of the fairs.

If any antagonism or carping criticism exists toward the Station it was not manifest at the fairs. The reception was everywhere cordial and the desire to cooperate abundantly manifest. Many farmers said the exhibit was all that brought them to the fair. Many who spent several hours in the exhibit one day would return the next with one or more neighbors who had come to the fair as a result of their enthusiasm. Every fair developed good missionaries who "went out" and "brought in" others and who did good work in explaining features of the exhibit which most appealed to them.

A REGISTER FOR THOSE DESIRING BULLETINS

A book with the invitation "If Interested in the Exhibit, Please Register," was kept at each of the fairs. The total registration at all the county fairs amounted to 5,115 and at the State Fair 2,640. Ninety-seven percent of those registering at the county fairs were adults seemingly thoroughly interested in the exhibit, while probably 30 percent of those registering at the State Fair were people who were in no way interested in the exhibit, simply registering as a matter of curiosity. Since the fairs, an opportunity to receive the bulletins and publications of the Station has been given to each of those registering. As a result of this work there have been added 950 new names to the list of those wishing bulletins and publications from the Station. The following table gives the attendance and the number registering at the different fairs.

CARDS AND BULLETINS

Cards describing the various experiments were placed conveniently accessible to all who wished them. A supply of many of the bulletins of the Station was carried with the exhibit and distributed to all who asked for them.

EXHIBIT OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

In connection with one of the exhibits, the Ohio College of Agriculture made a very attractive display of its work. This consisted quite largely of photographs of the University buildings, laboratories, apparatus, classrooms, students at work, etc. There were also large charts showing the course of study in the four-year, two-year and ten weeks courses in Agriculture and Domestic Science.

ATTENDANCE AND REGISTRATION AT FAIRS VISITED BY THE EXPERIMENT STATION FAIR EXHIBIT IN 1909

COUNTY	MONDAY		TUESDAY		WEDNESDAY		THURSDAY		FRIDAY		TOTALS	
	ATTEND-ANCE	REGIS-TRATION	ATTEND-ANCE	REGIS-TRATION	ATTEND-ANCE	REGIS-TRATION	ATTEND-ANCE	REGIS-TRATION	ATTEND-ANCE	REGIS-TRATION	ATTEND-ANCE	REGIS-TRATION
*Auglaize					10,000	169	20,000	110		9	30,000	288
Brown					1,500	51	9,000	132	8,500	102	19,000	285
Clark			9,502		4,148	71	5,832	100	1,208	19	20,690	193
Coshocton				3	1,300	86	16,624	322	7,813	99	25,737	507
Defiance			122		458	9	4,288	59	3,985	56	8,853	124
*Erie					8,000		12,000		5,000		25,000	297
Fayette					1,540	72	11,283	52	2,488	32	15,311	156
Greene			323		1,235	154	10,243	154	4,931	121	16,737	446
Hardin			2,000	17	5,000	65	15,000	161	5,000	76	27,000	329
Knox				27	137	15	3,240	162	3,290	17	6,667	194
Logan					4,000		10,000		7,000		21,000	162
Montgomery			5,000		5,000		13,000		10,000		46,000	193
*Pike	13,000				2,000	92	10,000	115			12,000	242
*Ross					6,000	25	10,000	67	5,000		21,000	92
Sandusky					2,320	38	7,248	161	9,373	53	18,940	252
*Tuscarawas					150	10	2,500	108	800	47	3,450	165
Van Wert			2,000		10,000	121	25,000	362	2,000	71	39,000	554
Warren			148		1,050		5,516	170	2,366	17	9,080	187
Wood			3,100		2,800		16,966		3,100		25,966	449
Total County Fairs											391,431	5,115
Franklin (State Fair)	4 782		25,041		40,616		45 443		6 631		122 513	2,640

*Attendance reported as estimated.

The Department of Agricultural Extension, which had charge of the exhibit, made a number of demonstrations with the Babcock tester; also simple experiments showing capillarity of soils, germination of seeds and many other helpful suggestions, showing the practicability of elementary instruction in agriculture in the rural schools. There was also available for examination quite a large number of books suitable for the introduction of this work into the schools and home. Particular effort was made to get in touch with the teachers of the state.

Prof. R. L. Shields was present at the fairs in Pike, Ross, Montgomery and Fayette counties and Prof. C. R. Titlow at those in Knox, Defiance, Warren and Brown counties.

WORK OF OTHER STATES

Twenty-six American Experiment Stations are using exhibits and demonstrations in connection with one or more fairs, and all report it a very effective means of bringing the work of the Station to the attention of those most in need of its aid. Minnesota reports very satisfactory results from the use of moving pictures, showing actual field work, and Maryland reports excellent results from the use of the phonograph, the cylinders used giving short talks from members of the Station staff.

HOW TO SECURE THE EXHIBIT

Persons desiring the exhibit to visit their county should get into communication with their County Agricultural Society, by which the application should be made to the Experiment Station. The application will be referred by the Station to a committee appointed by the Fair Managers' Association, which will select the fairs to which the exhibit is to be sent. Members of this committee for 1910, by which assignments have been made as given on page ii of this circular, are as follows:

Messrs. R. R. Grieve, Xenia
S. J. Vining, Celina
J. A. Knapp, Marion
A. E. Schaffer, Wapakoneta and
R. Y. White, Zanesville.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

(To be used with Agricultural Societies)

Memorandum of Understanding by and between the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station of Wooster, Ohio, and the..... .....County Agricultural Fair Association, duly entered in this the.....day of.....1910.

It is hereby mutually understood that, unless prevented by unavoidable transportation delays, the said Experiment Station will install one of its regular Illustrative Exhibits at the..... .....County Fair on Monday and Tuesday ....1910 and provide not less than three men to explain the various features of the exhibit on Wednesday and Thursday and until noon Friday of that week, without expense on the part of the said Fair Association, other than will be needed to comply with the following named conditions:

FIRST: To advertise thoroughly among the people of that section the coming of the said exhibit by means of notices in the premium list, reading notices in the various county papers, circular letters and otherwise.

SECOND: To provide an expert tent man with necessary help to put up the Experiment Station tent on Monday, to take it down at 1:30 p. m. Friday and to remain on the ground during the intervening time to rectify any storm damage.

THIRD: To pay to the Experiment Station $20.00 for the use of its water proof tent.

....

FOURTH: To provide such lumber as may be needed to build tables, racks, etc., in connection with the exhibit.

FIFTH: To provide two draymen, each with a flat-topped wagon, who shall be ready to move said exhibit material from the car to the fair grounds upon one hour's notice and to remove same from the fair grounds to the car promptly at two p. m. on Friday.

SIXTH: To provide two men, one of whom shall be handy with carpenter tools, to help install, tear down and pack up the exhibit, these men to report upon request on Monday and promptly at twelve o'clock on Friday and to help on both occasions until dismissed by the Station's representative.

SEVENTH: To provide a responsible night watchman for the protection of the exhibit each night.

Signed:

....
President County Fair Board

. ...
Secretary County Fair Board

....
Representing Ohio Experiment Station

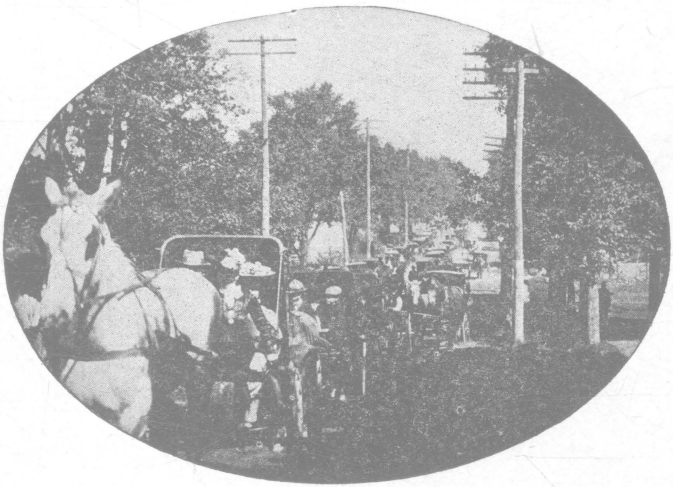
Approved·

....
Chief of Cooperative Department

....
to

LIST OF COUNTIES VISITED BY THE STATION FAIR EXHIBIT

COUNTY	EARLY EXHIBITS	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	REMARKS
Auglaize						*	
Brown						*	
Butler					*		
Clarke						*	
Clinton		*					
Cuyahoga		*					
Coshocton						*	
Defiance						*	
Darke					*		
Erie						*	
Fairfield			*				
Franklin (State Fair)	1885	*	*	*	*	*	Each year since 1885
Fayette						*	
Fulton		*					
Geauga			*				
Greene						*	
Hardin						*	
Huron			*	*			
Hamilton		*					
Knox						*	
Logan						*	
Mercer				*	*		
Montgomery						*	
Meigs			*				
Preble	1904		*				
Putnam			*	*			
Pike						*	
Ross						*	
Richland			*	*			
Stark	1897-98				*		
Sandusky						*	
Shelby					*		
Summit		*					
Trumbull			*	*	*		
Tuscarawas						*	
VanWert						*	
Warren						*	
Wayne	1891-1908						Small exhibit each year
Wood						*	
Wyandot					*		
40 Counties		6	9	7	8	20	In all 50 exhibits



Home from the Fair.